US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)





History

• 1984 - Methyl isocyanate release at Union Carbide in Bhopal, India - 2,000 immediate fatalities



• 1985 – Aldicarb oxime release at Union Carbide facility in Institute, West Virginia - 100 people hospitalized



Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (1980) aka Superfund
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (1986)
- SARA Title III (EPCRA) (1986)
 - "Establishes requirements for governments, Indian Tribes and industry regarding emergency planning and 'community right to know' reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals"



EPRCA Benefits

- States and communities use the information to
 - Improve chemical safety
 - Protect public health
 - Protect the environment
- Increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals
 - At individual sites
 - Uses
 - Releases into the environment



EPCRA

Subtitle A
Emergency Planning
and Notification

Subtitle B Reporting

Subtitle C General Provisions

Governmental Authorities [Section 301, 303]

Emergency Planning Notification [Section 302]

Facility Emergency Coordinator Identification [Section 303]

> Emergency Release Notification [Section 304]

MSDS Submission [Section 311]

Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory [Section 312]

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory [Section 313] Trade Secrets [Section 322]

Public Availability [Section 324]

Enforcement [Section 325]

Citizen Suits [Section 326]



Emergency Planning (301-303)

- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
- Emergency Response Plans:
 - Emergency response procedures
 - Community and facility coordinator
 - Emergency notification procedures
 - Local emergency equipment and facilities
 - Evacuation plans

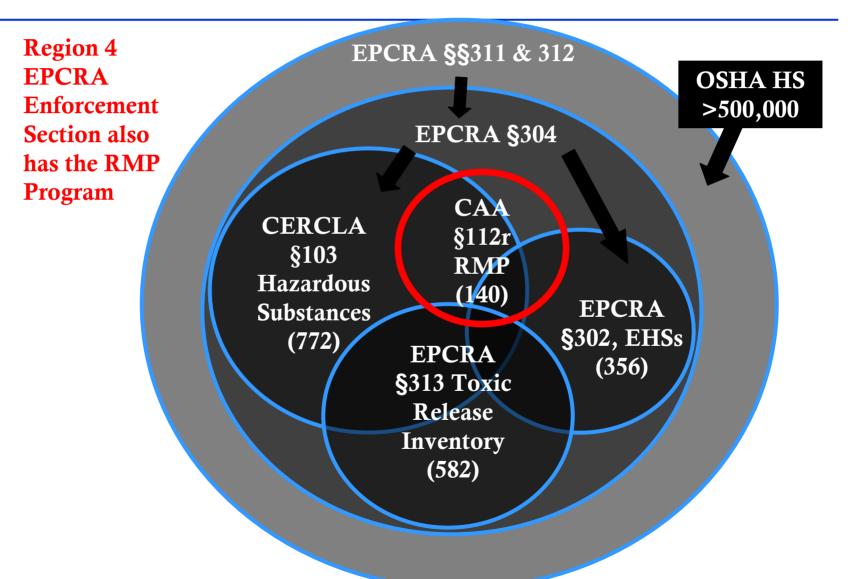


Emergency Planning (301-303) cont'd

- Planning activities initially focused on 356 extremely hazardous substances (EHS)
 - Includes threshold planning quantities for each substance
- Notification to the SERC and LEPC within 60 days of shipment



What chemicals are regulated under EPCRA?





Emergency Release Notification (304)

- EHS only:
 - Notify SERC, LEPC
 - Within 15 minutes
- CERCLA Hazardous Substance:
 - Notify SERC, LEPC & National Response Center (NRC)
 - Within 15 minutes



Emergency Release Notification (304) cont'd

Telephonic emergency notification should include

- EHS/non-EHS
- Estimate of quantity released
- Time and duration of release
- Media into where the release occurred
- Known or anticipated acute chronic health risks associated with the emergency
- Proper precautions
- Name and telephone of contact person



Emergency Release Notification (304) cont'd

- Written follow-up notice
 - To the SERC and LEPC
 - Within 7 calendar days
 - Information to include:
 - Initial notice
 - Information on actual response actions taken
 - Advice regarding medical attention



Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting (311-312)

- <u>311</u>- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) or list of chemicals and hazards for chemicals above threshold
 - EHS 500 lbs
 - Non EHS 10,000 lbs
- Submitted to
 - SERC
 - LEPC
 - Local fire department



Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting (311-312), cont'd

- <u>312</u> –Hazardous chemical inventory form (Tier II reports)
 - Chemical name
 - Maximum amount of chemical present at any time during calendar year
 - Manner of storage
 - Location of chemical
- Submitted to SERC, LEPC and local fire department
- Due annually March 1



Toxics Release Inventory (313)

- Annual reporting of toxic chemical releases and waste management activities
- Form R/Form A
- Due annually July 1
- Submitted for specified chemicals over reporting thresholds
 - Manufactured 25,000 lbs
 - Processed 25,000 lbs
 - Otherwise use -10,000 lbs



Toxics Release Inventory (313) cont'd

- Manufacture, process or otherwise use above thresholds
- 10 or more full-time employees
- Sectors:
 - Manufacturing
 - Metal mining
 - Coal mining
 - Electrical utilities that combust coal and/or oil
 - RCRA facility
 - Chemical and allied products wholesale distributor
 - Petroleum bulk plants and terminals
 - Solvent recovery services



Penalties for Noncompliance

- Published in Federal Register
- Updated December 11, 2008 FR
- Maximum penalties of \$112,500 per day
- Effective January 12, 2009



Self Disclosures

- Twenty-one (21) days from the time of discovery to disclose in writing the violation to EPA
- Include means of discovery, type of violation, and facility location
- Region 4 Contact Kelly Sisaro
 - sisario.kelly@epa.gov
 U.S. EPA Region 4
 Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
 61 Forsyth Street SW
 Atlanta, GA 30303
 Fax: 404-562-9598



Emergency Response Information System (E-Plan)

- Features
 - Contains facility data from Tier II and Risk Management Plan (RMPs)
 - Geographic searches for facilities
- Benefits
 - Facility info available REAL TIME, 24/7
 - LEPCs can use risk analysis, without data entry
 - Fire departments and regulatory agencies can prioritize inspections
 - It's FREE! -funded by Department of Homeland Security
- Website: <u>www.erplan.net</u>



EPCRA Region 4 Contacts

US EPA Region 4

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